

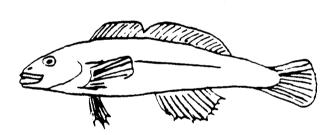
55. Wood Frog

TRAITS: Small amphibian with moist skin, no scales or claws, long hind legs, short forelegs, large mouth. HABITAT: Tundra, muskegs, and forests; eggs and tadpoles live only in water; adults live on land.

FOODS: Adults eat insects, including flies, true bugs, lacewings, dragonflies, and others; tadpoles eat algae and small aquatic animals.

EATEN BY: Tadpoles are eaten by fish, dragonfly larvae. loons, and grebes; adults are eaten by sandhill cranes, ravens, and other omnivores.

"GEE WHIZ": Wood frogs range farther north than any other amphibian. They produce antifreeze in their bodies and hibernate during winter beneath dry soil and plant litter.



56. Slimy Sculpin

TRAITS: A small fish with a large head that grows to 3-5

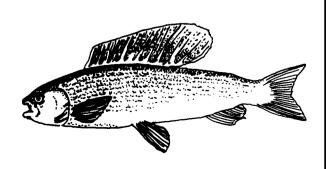
inches (7.5-12 cm).

HABITAT: Adults live on the bottoms of lakes and fast moving streams; they may move into shallow water to spawn.

FOODS: Mainly larvae of flies, such as mayflies. caddisflies, midges, craneflies; also dragonflies and amphipods; small fish and aquatic vegetation.

EATEN BY: Other fish, such as lake trout, burbot, and

grayling; loons, grebes.
"GEE WHIZ": The color and pattern of their skins makes them nearly invisible when motionless on river and lake bottoms.



57. Arctic Grayling

TRAITS: Graylings reach 12-14 inches (30-35 cm) and 1-1.5 lbs. (0.5-0.7 kg). They have a small mouth, and the dorsal fin is dotted with large iridescent red or purple spots. **HABITAT:** Grayling live in cold, clear streams, lakes, and ponds; they spawn in streams with sandy gravel bottoms.

FOODS: Mostly insects such as midges, mayflies, stoneflies, craneflies, mosquitos, and small fish.

EATEN BY: Young are eaten by fish-eating birds and other fish; adults are eaten by humans.

"GEE WHIZ": Grayling migrate from small tributaries into deep water to spend the winter; this allows them to live in the summer in streams and ponds that freeze solid in winter.